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FACTS & FIGURES

EXPORTS

	Physical Value		Dollar Value		Prices—Avg. Value per Short Ton	
	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979
Bituminous coal, low volatile and blends to make coke						
Asia & Africa, etc.	43,069	27,303	—	2,384,969	1,324,952	—
Algeria	—	93,265	—	—	—	—
Egypt	1,035,385	1,121,789	696,825	60,335,608	66,928,036	3,151,725
Japan	97,332	16,609	4,951,811	—	—	—
Korea, Rep. (South)	57,096	162,618	45,174	2,568,189	7,744,784	2,178,029
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Asia & Africa	1,232,862	1,404,975	829,145	70,250,577	80,926,556	50,007,201
Europe	24,200	23,967	—	1,130,628	1,054,628	—
Albania	121,444	184,625	136,609	6,362,036	8,625,714	—
Belgium	—	22,573	—	—	—	—
Denmark	255,477	230,491	95,136	13,903,083	12,984,344	5,089,481
France	75,986	85,350	51,125	3,871,535	3,985,983	2,800,443
Germany, F.R. (West)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, D.R. (East)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	4,611	35,460	—	213,351	1,786,462	—
Italy	257,792	357,892	271,132	13,385,690	18,987,823	12,105,646
Netherlands	66,895	303,679	88,805	3,499,027	16,064,074	4,510,405
Norway	7,743	5,291	5,280	2,852,710	427,847	394,821
Portugal	—	89,379	—	—	—	—
Romania	—	60,361	—	—	—	—
Spain	98,019	147,758	—	4,826,182	7,548,939	—
Sweden	87,287	55,677	—	4,932,114	2,852,672	—
United Kingdom	185,684	118,332	—	9,055,573	6,491,814	—
Yugoslavia	—	84,778	—	—	—	—
Total, Europe	1,185,138	1,745,258	715,206	61,804,929	90,490,314	35,172,579
Western Hemisphere	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	—	98,731	20,663	—	—	—
Brazil	111,047	231,191	204,239	6,146,513	12,929,559	10,899,139
Canada	983,375	960,888	392,051	57,035,561	54,774,260	21,660,004
Chile	18,699	—	—	1,064,337	—	—
Mexico	1,293	51,145	36,854	57,512	2,568,228	1,983,703
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, West. Hmsphr	1,114,414	1,341,753	653,807	64,303,923	75,398,910	35,674,856
Total, all nations	3,533,414	4,491,986	2,198,158	196,359,429	246,865,676	120,854,636
Bituminous coal, other						
Asia, Africa, etc.	47,969	—	—	2,398,450	—	—
Egypt	17,641	41,209	21,515	939,367	2,122,066	1,209,587
Singapore	—	—	105	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	54	—	—	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Asia & Africa	65,610	41,209	21,674	3,337,817	2,122,066	1,234,677
Europe	17,832	—	—	477,213	—	—
Belgium	52,157	49,947	—	2,034,591	1,583,126	—
Denmark	72,341	9,852	—	3,743,339	522,137	—
France	29,835	—	—	1,539,059	—	—
Germany, F.R. (West)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	—	5,286	—	—	344,456	—
Portugal	—	39,917	—	—	1,769,014	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Europe	172,165	105,002	—	7,794,202	4,218,733	—
Western Hemisphere	1,217,218	1,448,830	1,015,815	47,021,842	56,484,404	38,343,231
Canada	27,124	—	10	1,279,928	—	—
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	2,990	1,998	2,705	151,054	89,862	114,752
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, West. Hmsphr	1,247,332	1,450,828	1,018,530	48,452,824	56,574,266	38,460,949
Total, all nations	1,485,107	1,597,039	1,040,204	59,584,843	62,915,065	39,695,626
Lignite						
Asia, Africa, etc.	20	—	—	14,778	—	—
Arab Emirates	—	165	—	—	56,256	—
China, Taiwan	3	—	—	1,739	—	—
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indonesia	—	133	—	—	73,500	—
Japan	—	111	—	—	10,112	—
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakistan	—	—	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Asia & Africa	23	276	738	16,517	68,378	278,155
Europe	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	—	—	22	—	12,470	—
Italy	44	—	9	32,511	6,105,738	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Europe	122	—	31	43,651	18,575,357	—
Western Hemisphere	413	636	15	54,224	74,418	3,000,131
Canada	32	41	25	13,457	15,250	17,660,420
Colombia	995	330	893	69,378	18,231	45,831
Mexico	—	150	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, West. Hmsphr	1,440	1,157	933	137,059	126,608	66,491,951
Total, all nations	1,585	1,433	1,702	197,227	194,986	353,221,124
Coal coke, for use as fuel						
Asia, Africa, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	13	—	—	6,188	—
Other nations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, Asia & Africa	—	13	—	—	6,188	—

Coming Dec. 10th in COAL INDUSTRY NEWS
SPECIAL WATER ISSUE Up-Dates You on Water Problems
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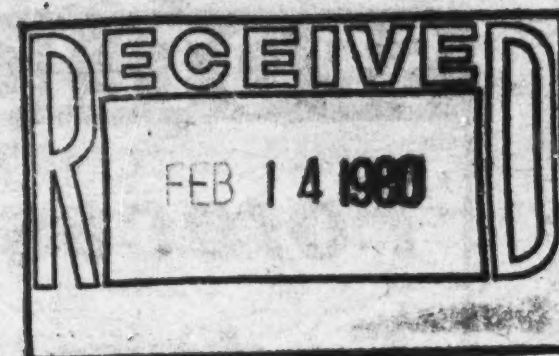
FACTS & FIGURES

PRODUCTION				Earnings, hourly avg in \$				CONSUMPTION				PRICE INDEXES			
	10/27/79	10/20/79	10/28/78		Latest	Previous	Yr. Ago		July 1979	June 1979	July 1978		10/79	9/79	10/78
Bituminous	16,870	16,865	15,975	Coal mining	10.31	Holiday	9.69	Electric power utilities	48.126	43.906	44.033	Anthracite	454.9	452.8	443.9
Anthracite	120	125	115	Bituminous & lignite	10.34	Holiday	9.67	Bunker, foreign & lake vessel	1	1	1	Chesnut, Pa. mine	413.8	412.2	406.2
RRcarloadings, Bitum.	115,786	117,112	111,544					Manufacturing & mining industries	59.005	54.652	55.426	Buckhewh No. 1, Pa. mine	366.0	N.A.	363.0
RRcarloadings, Anthra.	883	921	1,906	Earnings, weekly average				Beehive coke plants	48	54	39	Bituminous coal	477.1	N.S.	463.0
Production in tons (000), week ended Oct. 27.				Coal mining	412.40	391.03	386.80	Oven coke plants	6,350	6,093	6,491	Domestic sizes	455.2	453.1	444.1
Carloadings in R.R. cars, week ended Oct. 27.				Bituminous & lignite	413.60	392.15	387.60	Steel & rolling mills	238	265	295	Retail dealers	571.0	575.1	573.1
Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration - Weekly Coal Report, Association of American Railroads, Car Service Division - Statement CS-54A				Note: Aug. 1979 data is preliminary; all data on revised basis.				Other mfg. & mining industries	3,893	3,924	4,117	Industrial sizes, spot	285.0	272.1	271.1
				Source: Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics - Employment and Earnings				including cement	58,656	54,243	54,976	Steam electric util.	393.5	393.5	404.5
								Total, industrial	349	409	450	Manufacturing	117.6	117.6	125.0
								Retail deliveries	59.005	54.652	55.426	Metalurgical, high	250.7	250.9	256.4
								Total, all consumption				volatile			
								In short tons (000),				Metalurgical, low & medium volatile	706.2	706.2	715.9
												Industrial sizes, contract	706.6	705.2	712.7
												Steam Electric Utility	128.6	127.8	123.5
												Manufacturing	148.8	147.4	138.6
												Metalurgical, high volatile	116.8	116.3	114.9
												volatile	104.4	104.4	105.2
												Coke (Foundry-by-product)	431.2	430.6	418.8
												Birmingham, Ala.	439.6	434.0	419.0
												Milwaukee, Wis.	420.4	420.4	405.5
												Detroit, Mich.	427.4	427.4	415.4
												Indianapolis, Ind.	437.7	437.7	425.4
												St. Louis, Missouri	286.8	286.8	277.7
												Philadelphia, Penna.	285.8	285.8	276.1
												Prices for month of Aug. 79 for Anthracite & Bituminous Coal Index Bases: For Retail Dealers—Dec. 75=100; For Industrial Sizes—Spot: All Metalurgical & Coke (foundry-by-product)—1967=100. Steam Elec Util.—Dec. 73=100.			
												Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Producer Prices and Price Indexes			

SPECIAL WATER ISSUE

Coal Industry News

COAL'S
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Bi-weekly \$2.00

December 10, 1979

Volume 3, Number 25

Water: Rising Problem for Coal

Lake Michigan Water Sparks State Fight

By BART RANDOLPH

CHICAGO

As is the case in much of the nation, water usage is generating mounting controversy in the midwest. Lake Michigan is the center of what is developing into a bitter battle between Illinois and a number of other states — particularly Wisconsin and Michigan.

Focal point of the situation is a move by Illinois to increase the mount of freshwater it can take from the lake. The state wants to increase its usage to about 2.1-billion gallons a day, an amount they say it was given by a 1967 U.S. Supreme Court Decision.

Opponents of the proposal say the increased flow would primarily benefit northeastern Illinois — principally Chicago — with water to dilute sewage and to help an area that is not making a full effort to conserve water.

The battle with Illinois over diversion of Lake Michigan water has its roots in the late 1800s, when the US Army Corps of Engineers reversed the flow of two Chicago area rivers that normally fed Lake

(Continued on page 14)

Western States See Greater Future Crisis

By FRANK PITMAN

DENVER

A century ago, John Wesley Powell, explorer of the Colorado River, said the West is land where life is written in water. He said, too, if you control water you also control the land.

Powell's prophetic words were never more appropriate than in the current drive to develop the vast Western coal resources to replace imported petroleum.

Water, always precious in the arid West, is becoming ever more valuable in the Rocky Mountain states where an expanding population requires more and more domestic supplies at the same time developers demand more water for coal gasification, liquefaction and proposed transport through slurry pipelines to the Texas Gulf Coast, the Mid-South and the West Coast.

"Disaster is just around the corner," said former Gov. John Vanderhoof in describing the water situation on Colorado's Western slope where major coal mines are in operation and more are planned. Grand

(Continued on page 20)



WATER CONTROL IS WESTERN AIM

S. African Outlook: Coal Output At 100-Million Tons And Climbing

By ROBERT E. BEDINGFIELD
JOHANNESBURG

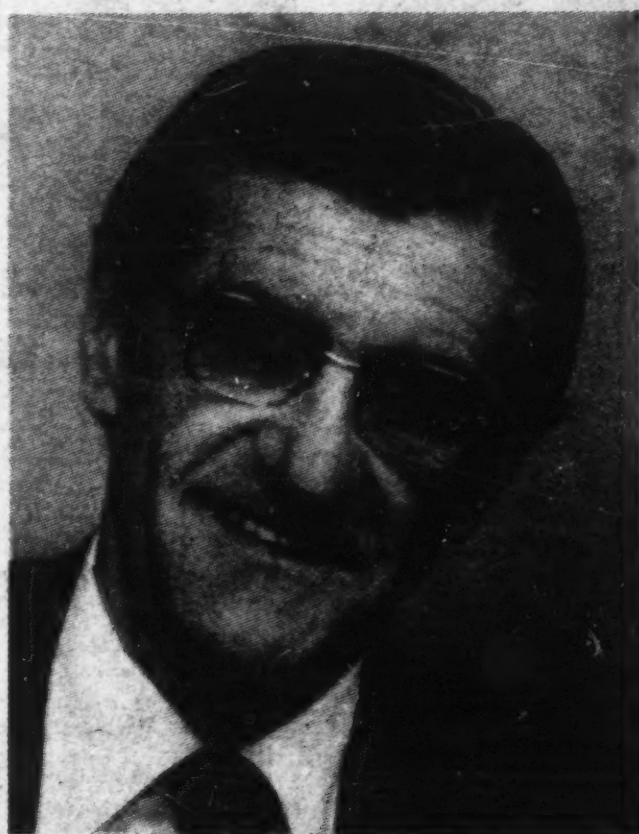
An impressive demonstration of a universal truth: To bring forth more of almost any commodity just pay for it.

Only about a decade ago South African coal at the mines was selling at half a rand a ton, or the equivalent of

A CInews Exclusive

about 61 cents U.S. The republic's annual output was running about 50-million tons and of the country's estimated mineable coal reserves of 81-billion tons some 31 percent, or 25-billion tons, were believed to be economically recoverable.

Today the mine mouth price of South African coal is about seven rand a ton, or the equivalent of \$8.50 U.S. Production in 1979 is expected to total about 100-million tons. With technological improvements of the last few years as regards the rate of extraction, the introduction of open pit mining and the adoption of longwall mining in the underground mines, estimates of the amount of economically recoverable



W. GRAHAM BOUSTRED

coal now range from 38-billion tons to as high as 60-billion tons.

The more conservative estimate is that of the Anglo American Coal Corporation — AMCOAL, South Africa's largest coal producer. In a recent interview here with the Coal Industry News, AMCOAL's chairman, W. Graham Boustred, said his company's geologists "very conservatively believe that these reserves will see us through to 2120, so we don't think we are in bad shape."

Boustred said AMCOAL's estimates were based on projections of population and energy growth — 90 percent of the country's electrical energy now is supplied by 18 coal-burning steam plants —

(Continued on page 14)

Great Plains to Build 1st Gasification Unit

By STUART MAGOWAN

WASHINGTON

A consortium of natural gas pipeline companies has successfully called the high-stakes bluff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and has walked away with virtually the entire pot.

Great Plains Gasification Associates, the winner in this test of regulatory persistence, now has permission to construct and operate the Nation's first commercial-scale coal gasification plant, and to do so on substantially the terms they requested when the application was first filed more than four years ago.

The \$1.5-billion plant, to be located in Mercer County, North Dakota, will eventually produce 125 million cubic feet of synthetic gas daily, for commingling with the natural gas pipeline supplies of the owners.

Leading the consortium are American Natural Resources, an energy holding company based in Detroit, and its Michigan-Wisconsin Pipe Line Company unit. Another ANR subsidiary, Great Lakes Transmission Company, was originally a partner, but has since dropped out of the group.

Other pipelines that will receive varying amounts of gas from the coal plant are Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, which is affiliated with Peoples Gas Company of Chicago; Columbia Gas Transmission Corp., with distribution subsidiaries in eastern states; Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company; and Transcon-

tinental Gas Pipe Line Company, Houston. Between them, the partners serve much of the eastern half of the country.

In approving the sale of gas produced at the plant in interstate

(Continued on page 15)

IN THIS ISSUE...

"DOWN UNDER" COAL MINING BOOMS as OPEC and the Iranian crisis cuts Asian oil supplies. (Page 5)

BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS foresees even more Federal regulations harassing business in coming years. (Page 2)

GULF OIL is encouraged by initial tests of underground coal gasification. (Page 2)

EDITORIALS & COMMENT. (Page 18)

Great Plains

commerce (technically the only approval it could give under the law), the Commission admitted that it has lost its battle with Great Plains over financing for the plant.

The Commission's own staff had vigorously opposed the approval of a tariff schedule under which consumers of the pipeline company partners in the venture would shoulder the risk of failure if the plant doesn't work as designed once it is built, or if other problems arise.

A Commission administrative law judge agreed with the staff, and issued an initial decision this past June denying the certificate of public convenience and necessity required for sale of the gas.

The Commission itself, though, argued in the majority opinion that the benefits of the gas to the ultimate consumers, as well as the benefits of testing coal gasification technology on a full-scale basis, outweighed the potential inequities of the partners' financing scheme, and it overturned the judge's initial decision.

The vote was close — two to one. One Commission seat is vacant, and Chairman Charles B. Curtis had long ago removed himself from consideration of this case, since the law firm he was with before his appointment had represented some of the applicants.

A month ago, the Commission had instructed its staff to draft new financing proposals, a move though by many to be intended to induce the Great Plains representatives to abandon their long-standing "all or

nothing" approach to their financing plan.

What the partners got was not all, but it was close enough to make very little difference. The tariff approved is an "all-events" rate schedule, by which the customers of the pipelines owning the plant will pay for it regardless of whether any gas is ever produced or not.

About the only change of significance from the Great Plains original application requests in the Commission's final decision was a reduction in the requested rate of return on equity from 15 percent to 13 percent.

As a tradeoff, though, the Commission voted to allow the pipeline companies to begin charging the costs of the plant to their customers before the plant starts producing gas. That latter event, a long-awaited moment for the gas industry and the coal industry, is now scheduled for sometime in 1983, depending on weather conditions during the building operations.

The only other change of note involved a factor unforeseen when the original application was filed, or even several months ago: the possibility of Federal loan guarantees.

The project sponsors did not condition their application on any such guarantees, arguing that with the tariff they had specified, financing in the open capital markets would be possible. However, the Commission specified in its decision that the sponsors should, if Congress authorizes loan guarantees, seek such support for their synthetic fuel venture as a way of keeping capital costs to a minimum.

While American Natural's

Chairman Arthur Seder, Jr., noted after the decision that the reduction in rate of return was "of serious concern" to him, and that American Natural would have to consult with all the consortium partners before a firm go-ahead decision is made, Washington observers feel confident that the minor conditions attached to the certificate by the Commission will be accepted.

The Department of Energy had vigorously supported the Great Plains application in hearings before the administrative law judge, arguing that the project was vitally needed to test a process designed to assure greater domestic energy supplies in the future. DOE was openly miffed when its pleadings were rejected by the judge, but while the Commission is technically a part of the Department, its regulatory decisions are independent by law.

If synthetic gas from coal starts flowing from the plant in 1983, it is expected to cost about twice the going rate for conventional natural gas supplies at that time. However, Great Plains argues that, with deregulation of all new natural gas prices scheduled in 1985, the prices of natural gas and synthetic gas from the North Dakota plant should be about equal by 1990.

This latter claim will be studied intently by both advocates and opponents of widespread synthetic fuels projects. If it proves to be true, or even looks in the mid-1980's as though it might be true, gas-from-coal plants could be the energy darlings of the decade.

Construction of the Great Plains plant is expected to begin as early as possible next spring.

Coal Dock Loadings

Upper Lake dock trade in bituminous coal at commercial docks, in short tons

	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
RECEIPTS:			
Lake Superior	81,400	57,009	66,342
Lake Michigan	97,030	133,138	84,288
Total	178,430	190,147	150,630
DELIVERIES (reloads):			
Lake Superior	36,056	38,036	34,108
Lake Michigan	42,479	38,552	54,261
Total	78,535	76,588	88,369
STOCKS, END OF MONTH:			
Lake Superior	284,456	239,117	217,352
Lake Michigan	314,617	260,091	342,345
Total	599,073	499,208	559,696

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy—Energy Data Reports

Monthly Vessel Loadings of Coal - Bituminous and Lignite at Selected Ports, in Short Tons

	July 1979	Month ended June 1979	July 1978
TIDEWATER LOADINGS, BITUMINOUS COAL			
NEW YORK:			
Domestic	105,924	—	96,831
Foreign	—	—	—
Total	105,924	—	96,831
PHILADELPHIA:			
Domestic	—	—	—
Foreign	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
BALTIMORE:			
Domestic	257,457	349,448	329,485
Foreign	986,101	864,025	552,272
Total	1,243,558	1,213,473	881,757
HAMPTON ROADS:			
Domestic	93,707	211,313	66,221
Foreign	2,209,081	2,651,297	1,055,572
Total	2,302,788	2,862,610	1,121,793
GRAND TOTAL TIDEWATER:			
Domestic	457,088	560,761	492,537
Foreign	3,195,182	3,515,322	1,607,844
Total	3,652,270	4,076,083	2,100,381
LAKE PORTS (Loadings exclude vessel fuel)			
LAKE ERIE:			
Toledo			
Domestic	1,346,301	819,929	1,293,868
Foreign (Canadian)	675,424	258,051	246,261
Total	2,021,725	1,077,980	1,540,129
Sandusky			
Domestic	269,496	493,674	44,761
Foreign (Canadian)	287,946	302,891	108,012
Total	557,442	796,565	152,773
Lorain			
Domestic	—	—	160,103
Foreign (Canadian)	—	—	—
Total	—	—	160,103
Ashtabula			
Domestic	172,324	248,752	194,898
Foreign (Canadian)	707,585	782,673	428,636
Total	879,909	1,031,425	623,534
Conneaut			
Domestic	349,925	353,370	356,703
Foreign (Canadian)	882,480	724,648	597,992
Total	1,232,405	1,078,018	954,695
GRAND TOTAL LAKE ERIE:			
Domestic	2,138,046	1,915,725	2,050,333
Foreign (Canadian)	2,553,435	2,068,263	1,380,901
Total	4,691,481	3,983,988	3,431,234
LAKE MICHIGAN:			
Chicago			
Domestic	352,424	N.A.	256,760
Foreign (Canadian)	11,991	N.A.	N.A.
Total	364,415	284,112	256,760
LAKE SUPERIOR:			
Duluth-Superior			
Domestic	585,318	434,367	467,826
Foreign (Canadian)	—	—	—
Total	585,318	434,367	467,826
TOTAL, ERIE, MICHIGAN, AND SUPERIOR:			
Domestic	3,075,788	N.A. %2,774,919	2,518,159
Foreign (Canadian)	2,565,426	N.A.	1,380,901
Total	5,641,214	4,702,467	4,155,820

Source: U.S. Dept. of Energy—Energy Data Reports

BATTERY-POWERED SCOOP TRACTORS DESCRIBED

A complete line of battery-powered scoop tractors is described in a four-page, full-color brochure from Kersey Manufacturing Division of A-T-O, Inc. The new literature describes scoops with frame heights as low as 23", or ground clearances as high as 11",

with bucket capacities of 87-140 cu. ft. Details on heights, widths, clearances, weights and operator positions are included. Various features such as turning radius, swing housing and bucket design are illustrated among the 15 color photographs. Literature is available from Kersey Manufacturing Co., P.O. Box 151, Bluefield, VA 24605.

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NCA Predicts Record 776-Million Ton U.S. Coal Production in 1980

WASHINGTON — The National Coal Association predicts that United States coal production will reach a record 776 million tons in 1980, a 2.6 percent increase over 1979.

The increased production will come from mines west of the Mississippi River and will be used mainly to supply new electric power plants in the West and Southwest. Western coal production is forecast at 236 million tons, up from 216 million tons in 1979.

Coal production in the eastern half of the country is expected to stay level at 540 million tons from 1979 to 1980. Slightly increased coal used by utilities and industries in the East will be offset by a 1-million-ton decline in the use of coking coal.

Eastern production could be more than forecast if there is higher than expected demand for electricity or increased exports of coal.

Consumption of U.S. bituminous coal in this

THE FORECAST, IN MILLION TONS

	1977	1978	1979	1980	Change 1980/79
Consumption	475.7	479.1	529	555	+4.9
Electric Utilities	475.7	479.1	529	555	+4.9
Coking Coal	77.4	71.1	76	75	-1.3
General Industry and Retail	67.4	67.7	67	73	+9.0
Total Domestic	620.5	617.9	672	703	+4.6
Canada	17.2	15.2	18	18	—
Overseas	36.5	24.6	41	44	+7.3
Total Consumption	674.2	657.7	731	765	+4.7
Production					
East	527.4	489.0	540	540	—
West	163.9	184.8	216	236	+9.3
Total	691.3	673.8	756	776	+2.6
Imports					
Coke	1.8	3.0	2	2	—
Steam Coal	1.8	5.3	4	3	-25.0

country and abroad is expected to increase by 4.7 percent in 1980 to 765 million tons, with 703 million tons used domestically and 62 million tons exported. Consumption in 1979 is estimated at 731 million tons, 11.1 percent above the strike-depressed level of 1978.

Electric utilities will account for most of the expected increase in consumption in 1980, rising 4.9 percent from 529 million tons to 555 million tons. Use of coking coal for U.S. steel production is expected to decline 1 million tons because of limited domestic coke oven capacity. Industrial and retail coal use is forecast to rise from 67 million tons to 73 million tons in 1980, an increase of 9 percent.

Exports of U.S. coal should reach 62 million tons in 1980, up from the 1979 level of 59 million tons. Exports to Canada are expected to stay level at 18 million tons with the 3-million-ton increase expected in overseas shipments. Exports to overseas nations should rise to 44 million in 1980.

Imports of coal into the United States in 1980 are forecast at the 2 million tons received in 1979. Coke imports are expected to drop to 3 million tons in 1980 from 4 million tons in 1979.

NOTED BRIEFLY...

Federal District Judge Glen Williams ruled that strip miners do not have to rebuild the mountains after they remove the coal. He also declared that portions of the 1977 United States Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act are unconstitutional. B.V. Cooper, executive director of the Virginia Surface Mining and Reclamation Association, the group that filed the suit in 1978, said: "We did great." But he indicated his belief that the Federal Government would file an appeal.

Cooper pointed out that Judge Williams' ruling served to overturn three important parts of the Federal law: the first was the miners' complaint that restoring strip-mined land to its original contour mean rebuilding mountains; the second overturned the authority of the Office of Surface Mining to stop mining or assess penalties without a hearing; and the third ended the ruling that mining be halted if any party complained.

"Just by filing the petition," Cooper said, "someone could stop all mining on the area for a minimum of a year. It was our opinion that a dedicated and coordinated effort by abolitionists could shut down the entire mining industry in the nation."

The Carter Administration has failed to push for legislation that would require conversion of power plants from oil to coal. However, DOE has begun proceedings that would require three utilities to convert 7 large power plants and there are indications that orders for 20 to 25 more conversions will be handed out soon as "best candidates for early action." The 7 plants involved in the DOE action would produce savings of 47,000 barrels of oil a day. They are: four 383,000-k.w. units at Long Island Lighting's Northport station (2.9-million

A CAPSULE ROUND-UP OF NEWSWORTHY EVENTS IN THE COAL AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED INDUSTRIES. EDITED BY GENE SMITH.

tons of coal a year), two 520,000-k. w. units at Commonwealth Edison's Collins station in Grundy County, Ill. (1.8-million tons of coal a year); a 74,000-k. w. unit of Atlantic City Electric (200,000 tons of coal annually). There will be a three-month period for public comment before DOE decides whether to make the order final.

American Natural Resources reportedly has only a few "technical" objections to the recent Federal Energy Commission go-ahead for its planned Great Plains commercial-sized coal gasification plant to be built in North Dakota at a cost of \$1.5-billion. The plant could be delayed by possible demands for a rehearing by groups objecting to the financing of the plant.

Bethlehem Steel's Bethlehem Mines Corporation closed five small West Virginia coal mines at year-end. The mines, operated by the Kayford-Boone-Nicholas division, had become "uneconomic to operate," according to Bethlehem. Their annual production capacity was 960,000 tons, or 5.7 percent of Bethlehem Mines' total annual capacity of 16.7-million tons. Five hundred employees were laid off and 175 offered jobs at other company mines that will be expanded.

National Steel has agreed to sell "substantial" portions of its coal reserves to Utah International, a subsidiary of General Electric. The agreement covers 60,000 acres of "high-quality" utility coal reserves in Southeastern Kentucky and several leases held on other reserves. This marks Utah International's in-

(Continued on Page 8)

SPOTLIGHT

Coal Industry Not Alone With 'Smoking' Problem

By Bill D. Ross

It is the New Year.

It is time for traditional resolutions.

You know there's no way you can solve the energy crunch. Nor can you whip inflation. Or free the hostages in Iran.

So you get to something closer to home.

You decide to stop smoking.

You know that it really has nothing to do with the future of the coal industry. But it's a good idea, anyway.

You open your mail and find a publication from the National Cancer Institute. It's called "Clearing the Air: A Guide to Quitting Smoking." Somehow it hits you — not only is someone else concerned with pollution, for a change.

So you read on.

You find that the suggestions from the Cancer Institute carry no

guarantee of universal success: some of them even seem frivolous. Says the Institute Guide:

"Remember that successful methods are as different as the people who use them. What may seem silly to others may be just what you need to quit."

So you decide to give them a try.

As a first step, the guide offers some techniques to use when you're trying to stop smoking. Among them:

- List all reasons you want to quit. Each night, before going to bed, repeat one of the reasons 10 times.

- Set a target date for quitting — your birthday or a holiday. Promise yourself that you won't let anything interfere.

- Switch to a brand you don't like. Or try a brand that's low in tar and nicotine to help lessen your physical dependence on cigarettes.

Now you're ready to cut down.

Here's how:

- Smoke only half of each cigarette.

- Postpone the first cigarette of the day. If you usually light up half-an-hour after you get up, wait an hour. Then two hours. Then three.

- Establish a smoking schedule. Have a cigarette during odd hours only. Or decide before hand how many cigarettes you will allow yourself in a day.

- Make it hard to smoke. Buy cigarettes by the pack instead of the carton. Don't buy a fresh pack until you run out completely. Leave cigarettes in an inconvenient place.

- Change eating habits. Drink milk, for example, since milk and cigarettes go badly together.

- Keep busy. Go to the movies, exercise, take a long walk. Avoid where cigarettes are available. Spend as much time as possible in places where smoking is prohibited.

- Try to avoid alcohol, coffee or other beverages you associate with smoking. Drink lots of water and fruit juice.

- Avoid temptation. If you normally have a cigarette after dinner, don't stay at the table. Change your habits to stay at the table. Change your habits to make smoking more difficult. Do things that require you

to use your hands.

- Keep oral substitutes for cigarettes handy. Munch on things like carrots, celery, sunflower seeds and nuts, celery and apples. If you get the feeling you MUST have a cigarette, try this trick: Take 10 deep breaths and hold the last one while slowly blowing out the match. Pretend it's a cigarette and crush it out in an ashtray.

I hope it works.

I have to stop now. I'm out of cigarettes.

I'm going to the store now to get another pack.

Good Luck!

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